



contrast, the neo-Confucians either explore the possibilities of absorbing democracy and liberal values into Chinese culture or indicate that Confucianism contains the seeds for the development of citizenship education and civic engagement. Liberals and neo-Confucians hence dispute whether there is continuity between Chinese traditional culture and modernity. Basically, Chinese liberals adopt a pessimistic viewpoint and assume that Chinese traditional culture and modernity are incompatible, whereas most neo-Confucians hold an optimistic attitude and make an effort to construct a philosophical justification for a reconciliation between Chinese culture and modernity.

In this presentation, I will explore the above-mentioned debate between Chinese liberals and neo-Confucians, especially from a contemporary perspective such as the liberal communitarian debate in the English-speaking world. I want to consider the emergence of Neo-Confucianism and compare it to the Western traditions of communitarianism and civic republicanism. I will then analyse how this provides an important basis for comparing the emergence of citizenship education and service learning in Singapore, the Republic of China, and the USA. In conclusion, I will then compare the Neo-Confucian and communitarian models of service-learning promoting good citizenship with the Western models of civic republican conceptions of citizenship.

## **References**

There were no references provided with this proposal.